

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر جليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Today's Weather		
It will be sunny weather with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba it will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.		
	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	20	32
Aqaba	25	35
Deserts	25	39
Jordan Valley	25	35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 38, Sunset tonight: 6:47 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:52 a.m.

In today's Jordan Times...

- Badran urges end to pilgrimage crisis: Page 2
- Financial market looks to the future: Page 3
- Strategy for international banks in '80s: Page 4
- Search for Bari-Sadr goes on: Page 5
- Four nations owe \$100b: Page 6
- Trust wins French Grand Prix: Page 7
- 5 cops injured in Liverpool riots: Page 8

June 6, Number 1701 AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 6, 1981 — RAMADAN 5, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; SAUDI Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Likud 48; Labour 47

Begin edges ahead

TEL AVIV, June 5 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin edged ahead of the Labour Party by one parliamentary seat as vote-counting neared its close, Israel Radio said, and Mr. Begin urged his supporters to help him put together a coalition speedily.

Begin led Labour by 48 to 47 in the 120-member Knesset as the national election finished adding up the ballot and waited for the results of the 100,000 Israeli sailors overseas to come back, radio said.

67-year-old premier continues cabinet for its first meeting Tuesday's election and he ministers "to hasten the process of establishing the government... so that it can receive the confidence of the Knesset," radio said.

Mr. Begin's party leader Shimon Peres conceded defeat and said the final vote may be a dead heat between Likud. But he quoted Mr. Begin as telling the cabinet "there is no danger the slightest doubt" would form the next government.

Mr. Begin is scheduled to meet Mr. Dayan tomorrow, and also with the leader of Agudat Israel, Rabbi Avraham Shapira.

One outside coalition prospect is the right-wing Techiya (Resurrection) Party with three seats. But Techiya's condition for joining is to renegotiate the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, a term Mr. Begin might find unacceptable.

Begin confirms meeting with Sadat

One indication of the lengthy, complex job ahead came in Mr. Begin's cautious confirmation of a meeting he had scheduled tentatively with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for the end of the month.

Following are the last unofficial results of Israel's June 30 national election, together with results of the 1977 election:

	1981	1977
Labour	48	43
Religious Party at Israel (ultra religious)	47	32
Labour	6	12
Religious Party at Israel (ultra religious)	4	4
Labour	3	-
Religious Party at Israel (ultra religious)	2	-
Labour	1	1
Religious Party at Israel (ultra religious)	2	-
Labour	4	5
Religious Party at Israel (ultra religious)	3	-
Total	120	120

Mr. Begin said he would attend the summit in Alexandria if he had formed a government by then. This contrasted with earlier promises by Likud officials that Mr. Begin's government would take office by mid-July.

Mr. Begin's office said the premier had not withdrawn his acceptance of the invitation issued at his summit with Mr. Sadat in the Sinai peninsular town of Ofira a month ago.

The meeting with Mr. Sadat, tentatively scheduled to take place in Alexandria, must be held this month since Mr. Sadat is to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan early in August. Israel's next premier is to meet with Mr. Reagan in September, and the Alexandria summit is believed designed to coordinate positions before the two leaders go to the White House.

Under Israeli law, President Peres must give the premier-designate a maximum of 42 days to form a government. In 1977 when he was first elected premier, Mr. Begin formed a cabinet with the NRP and Agudat Israel in 13 days.

Mr. Peres scheduled no meetings with potential coalition partners beyond the preliminary talks he held with Mr. Dayan, Mr. Burg and Mr. Shapira last week.

'France won't supply Israel with arms'

French foreign minister urges Palestinian-Israeli dialogue

PARIS, July 5 (A.P.) — French Foreign Minister Chevènement was quoted today as saying France will not supply arms to Israel "or any other state of conflict" and advocated a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue as essential to peace in the Middle East.

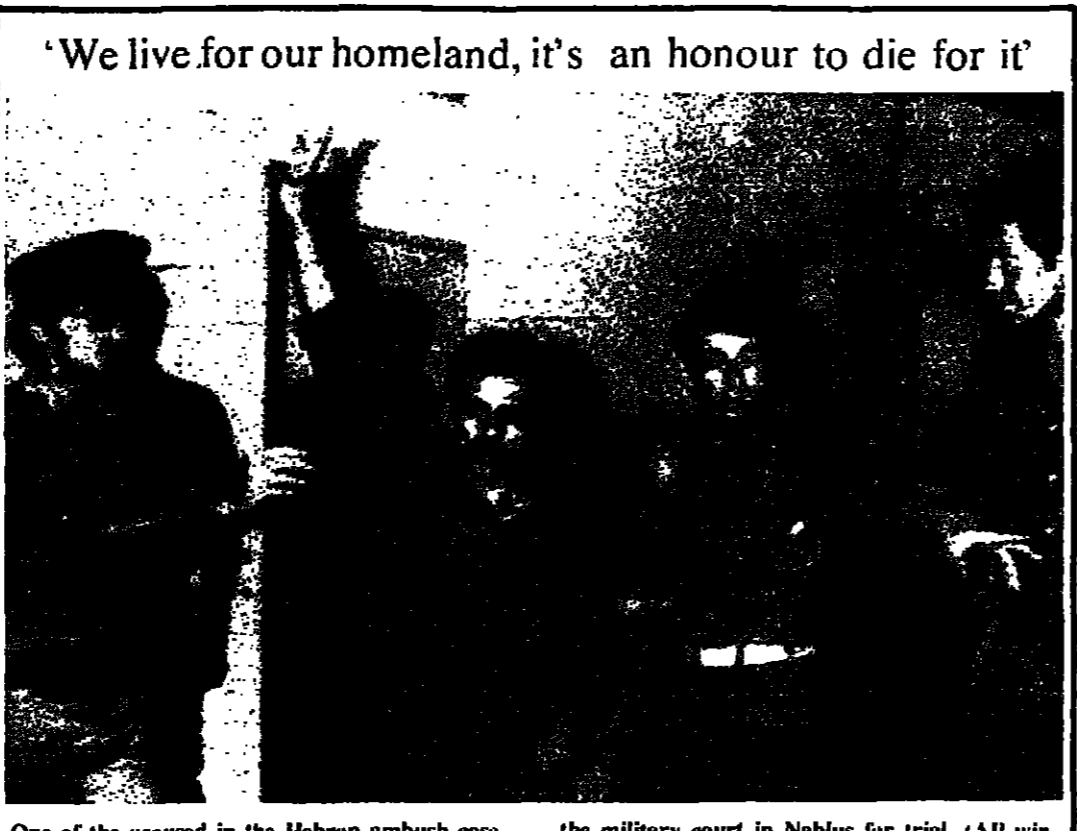
Mr. Chevènement said France will not supply arms to countries in a state of conflict and the policies of the United States are dangerous to the security of the Middle East.

Mr. Chevènement was quoted by the independent Beirut paper An-Nahar as saying in an interview in Paris.

He said that arms contracts signed with the administration would be honoured and restrictions on arms talks would not apply to the Gulf states, North Africa and Iraq, we get far from the area of conflict, we try to impose as regards arms negotiations in the Gulf or as far as Iraq is also not as far as countries further such as Egypt and North Africa," Mr. Chevènement was quoted as saying.

Relations with Iraq

cooperation with Iraq would continue, he said, but that Iraq had been using its self nuclear reactor, which was bombed by



One of the accused in the Hebron ambush case, Mr. Yasir Zayadat, gives a victory sign as he enters the military court in Nablus for trial. (AP wirephoto)

4 Palestinians go on trial charged with Hebron ambush

TEL AVIV, July 5 (A.P.) — Four Palestinians went on trial in an Israeli military court today charged with killing six Jewish settlers and wounding 16 others in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron last year.

Adnan Jaber, 30, Yasser Zayadat, 30, Mohammad Shobaki, 32, and Taysir Taha, 28, were members of Al Fatah, the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), when they ambushed the Jewish settlers as they were returning from a meeting on May 2 last year.

The incident set off a wave of violence including the maiming of two West Bank mayors, Bassam Shak'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, by unidentified Jewish attackers a month later. Mayors Fahd Qawasmeh of Hebron and Mohammad Mahdi of Halhul were expelled the day after the incident took place and are still in exile. Also exiled was a religious leader, Chief Qadi Rajab Tamimi of Hebron.

The trial opened in Nablus with a statement from the defence attorney contesting the military court's authority to try the accused, saying they were prisoners of war.

The defendants entered the courtroom flashing victory signs, and they said in a defiant statement that the Israeli settlers got what they deserved.

One of the accused, Mr. Shobaki, was sentenced to life imprisonment last month for the killing of two other Israelis a year earlier.

Mr. Zayadat, who comes from a small village near Hebron, allegedly trained other recruits in Fatah camps before slipping back into Israel.

Mr. Jaber trained for several months in the Soviet Union, and Mr. Taha, a mathematics teacher from Hebron, allegedly made the initial plans for the attack.

Two Americans and one Canadian were among those who died in the hail of machine-gun bullets and grenades outside a building in Hebron, that had been occupied by the settlers.

When Mr. Zayadat was captured in September last year, Israeli authorities immediately demolished his home and six other houses in Hebron, from the roofs of which the shots were fired at the settlers.

The Israeli authorities denied an allegation that the trial was being held in Nablus for fear the trial would encourage revenge attacks by Jews, if held near the scene of the crime in Hebron. Many Israelis have called for the imposition of the death penalty for the four accused, but any death sentence imposed by military courts in the past has automatically been commuted to life imprisonment.

In a declaration distributed in both English and Hebrew before the trial, the defendants stated: "If you try us to death, you should know that death is the beginning of life for us... We have lived for our homeland and for our people and dying for this is a sign of honour and a symbol for those who would follow us."

They called the victims "land robbers, law-breakers, cockroaches..." and claimed "they deserved it so that they will not feel secure, even for a moment."

White House always kept alive contacts with PLO, paper says

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (R) — The United States has had secret contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for at least seven years and the Reagan Administration is maintaining them, the Los Angeles Times said today.

In a front-page story the newspaper said that despite saying negotiations with the PLO were prohibited, the United States had been in contact with it on subjects ranging from the safety of American diplomats to the chances of peace in the Middle East.

Quoting what it described as well-placed sources in Washington and Beirut, the report said the United States had been talking to the PLO more often than not.

The story was written by Times correspondent Doyle McManus, who recently returned from reporting on the Middle East.

It said the Reagan Administration had quietly continued low-level contacts with the PLO through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the U.S. embassy in Beirut.

The report said some talks had gone on through a secret "back channel," an established line of communication between the CIA and the PLO intelligence organisation identified as Jihaz Al Rasd.

The U.S. embassy in Beirut had made direct contact with PLO officials several times for talks on the security of the embassy, which is in a Palestinian-patrolled area, the report said.

It quoted "some sources" as saying these security talks had occasionally slipped into wider-ranging discussions on the situation in Lebanon.

Many American diplomats in the Middle East maintain privately that no peace is possible without the participation of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the story went on.

It said the contacts began with clandestine talks initiated by former secretary of state Henry Kissinger in 1974. Mr. Kissinger was said to have sent a member of his

Arab League committee winds up talks

Falange-Israeli ties still pose obstacles for Lebanese peace

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 5 (Agencies) — Arab mediators seeking a political solution to Lebanon's six years of political violence said today they had failed to clear the major obstacle to a settlement—Israel's links with right-wing Falangists.

"This question has not been settled," Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told reporters after a two-day conference here with the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Damascus is insisting on "closing the Israeli door" before getting down to detailed discussions on Lebanon's future.

The Falangists, whose militia controls East Beirut and a large pocket of territory stretching up the Mediterranean coast, have so far refused to issue a statement severing ties with Israelis who have provided them with military and economic assistance.

Within minutes of the conference ending, Damascus Radio broadcast a commentary which appeared to toughen the Syrian stand. It said even an announcement from Falangist leader Bashir Gemayel breaking links with Israel would not "enable him to take part in deciding the fate of Lebanon."

"The bloodthirsty Gemayel... will not hesitate at any moment to make up excuses to take revenge on the security and stability of Lebanon when Israel gives the word," the radio said.

An official communique after the meeting in this mountain resort southeast of Beirut said the mediators had decided to adjourn further talks until July 25 to study a Lebanese government paper.

"It's not a dead end," Lebanese Foreign Minister Fouad Boutros told reporters.

The communique said the committee, holding its third meeting since last May under the chairmanship of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, received a detailed plan from Lebanon on solving the crisis.

The plan covered "dealings with Israel," national reconciliation, the situation in South Lebanon and the position of Palestinians living in the country, the communique said.

The communique expressed satisfaction that a ceasefire was in effect in Beirut and that a three-month siege of the town of Zahle had ended.

According to Beirut press reports, the Lebanese plan envisages the reconstruction of the Lebanese army on a nationally-agreed basis, deploying it in various parts of the country, forming a "national unity" government and introducing political reforms.

Acknowledging the committee faced difficulties, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told Beirut Radio that time would be needed "as we understood from the beginning."

Earlier this week Lebanese security forces entered Zahle which had been under siege by Syrian forces since April 1 and evacuated the town.



Arab mediators arrive at Beiteddin. (Left to right) Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah (AP wirephoto)

95 Falangist militiamen. "There are no militias in Zahle, only legitimate forces and restorers," said Minister of Public Works Elias Hrawi, after meeting with the following committee at Beiteddin. Mr. Hrawi was closely involved in the Zahle negotiations and sponsored the evacuation process in coordination with the Syrians.

Two Western correspondents who toured Zahle last Thursday, two days after the 95 non-native militiamen were escorted out of the city, found other Falangist militiamen manning checkpoints and running patrols in Zahle, which is still ringed by Syrian troops. Mr. Hrawi told reporters that he had extracted a "promise" from Mr. Khaddam that Syrian troops would soon withdraw from positions around Zahle. He did not elaborate.

Ammunition dump explodes

Meanwhile, state-run Beirut Radio reported that a bomb went off in an empty aircraft of Trans Mediterranean Airways (TMA) at Beirut airport last night, causing slight damage.

Lord Carrington arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 5 (R) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived in Moscow tonight to present to the Kremlin a European Common Market plan for an Afghan settlement that has already been dismissed by Soviet media as a non-starter.

The British foreign secretary was welcomed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who greeted him warmly, and Mr. Gromyko's deputy, Igor Zemskov.

The new plan, worked out by the British and endorsed by the European Economic Community (EEC), will be the first major Western diplomatic effort in more than a year to bring about a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

An estimated 89,000 Soviet troops poured into Afghanistan in December 1979 as a new pro-Moscow president took power, plunging East-West relations into

union from the blazing dump to prevent further explosions. The dump, one of many scattered around Beirut by Lebanon's warring factions, belonged to the Organisation of Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAL). OCAL, whose support is centred among Shiite Muslims in South Lebanon, issued a statement saying a joint leftist-Palestinian committee was investigating the explosion which it claimed was sabotage.

According to W.A.F.A., seven of the dead belonged to Palestinian groups and the eighth an OCAL supporter.

It was the worst explosion of its kind since an ammunition dump owned by a small Palestinian faction blew up in August 1978, wrecking a seven-storey block of flats and killing 200 people.

Earlier today, the British foreign secretary met his French and West German colleagues to prepare for the talks in Moscow, diplomatic sources said.

Official spokesmen would not say in detail what was discussed by Lord Carrington, French External Relations Minister Claude Chevènement and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

London, July 5 (R) — Thousands of British Jews and Christian sympathisers today attended an anti-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) rally in London. The crowd in Trafalgar Square was estimated at between 20,000 and 50,000.

Many of the speakers, who included prominent British politicians Peter Shore (Labour) and Sir Hugh Fraser (Conservative), urged the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, now president of the European Common Market's Council of Ministers, not to have talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

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Fly PIA
(Pakistan International Airlines)

From AMMAN to Abu Dhabi and KARACHI, every Wednesday starting July 8. Departure at 7 p.m. in addition to direct flight to COLOMBO from KARACHI.

General Sales Agents:
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King Hussein Street
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New Iraqi envoy due next week

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — Iraq's newly appointed ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ibrahim Sultan Al Shuja, is due here next week, it was learnt today. Mr. Shuja will replace Mr. Sabah Al Horani, who has served as his country's ambassador here since Feb. 19, 1980.

NATION

Badran urges early solution to pilgrimage season crisis

AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today underlined the need to put an end to Jordan's "annual crisis", which usually accompanied the pilgrimage season.

Presiding over a meeting at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs, Mr. Badran stressed the need to find a proper solution to the problem of transporting Muslim pilgrims to the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

He also urged the Ministry of Awqaf to seek arrangements with the Saudi Arabian authorities with the view of finding suitable lodging for Jordanian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia during the religious season.

Priority in travel to the holy places should be given to Muslims performing pilgrimage for the first time in their life, Mr. Badran said. He also called on the ministry to provide the pilgrims with all means of comfort during the trip to Mecca and during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

Muslims in Jordan should be encouraged to pay *zakat* (alms) to enable the Zakat Fund to carry its humanitarian projects, Mr. Badran said.

The prime minister also called on the ministry officials to give more attention to the construction of adequate and spacious mosques so that they can accommodate the increasing numbers of Muslims who attend prayers, especially on Fridays.

The meeting was attended by

Minister of Awqaf Kamel 'Al Sharif and other senior ministry officials.

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Sharif and the directors of the ministry's various departments

briefed the prime minister on the ministry's projects. These projects include the construction of the King Abdullah Mosque in Amman at an estimated cost of JD 4 million.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran inspects a model of a projected mosque during his visit Sunday to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs. To the prime minister's right is Awqaf Minister Kamel 'Al Sharif.

Jordan gets UAE, Saudi financial aid

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — The United Arab Emirates has paid the second instalment of its financial commitment to Jordan for the current fiscal year, in accordance with resolutions adopted at the 1978 Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Reporting this today, Al Ra'i newspaper said the instalment amounted to JD 16,102,500 (\$47.5 million).

Jordan also has received the second instalment of Saudi Arabia's share in the Baghdad summit's financial commitment to the Jordanian treasury. The Saudi payment amounted to JD 39,821,432.

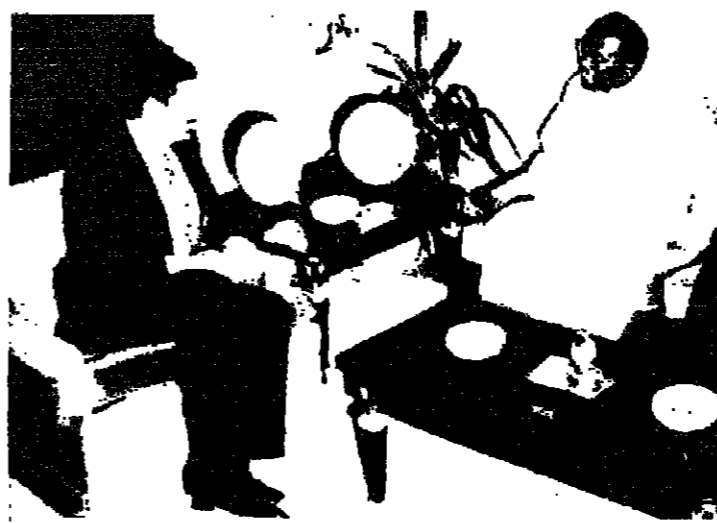
Turath Centre, Amman groups to get together?

AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Multi today chaired a meeting of representatives of charitable societies in Amman Governorate at the Turath Centre.

During the meeting, they discussed the possibility of cooperation between the Turath Centre and the societies represented to improve handicrafts production in Jordan.

They also reviewed the major functions of the centre in terms of designing, training and marketing. The minister affirmed the importance of encouraging urban and rural Jordanian families to get involved in handicrafts in order to improve their standards of living.

Gambian aide condemns Israeli raid on Baghdad



AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Jabang today voiced his country's condemnation of Israel's air attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Speaking after a meeting here with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Marwan Al Oqsem, Mr. Jabang (photo, right) said that Israel was encouraged to commit its aggression by the continuous material, military and moral support it receives from other nations.

Mr. Jabang, who arrived in Amman today for a brief stop, is on his way to pay a visit to Iraq. His talks with Mr. Oqsem today covered bilateral relations, the Middle East and other world issues.

Australia aide hold talks with Talhouni, Tarawneh

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — The visiting deputy speaker of the Australian parliament and chairman of the Middle East subcommittee, Mr. Donald Dobie, conferred today with the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni.

They discussed the Middle East problem and issues on the agenda of the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Havana, as well as Israel's violations of United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions. Mr. Dobie, who is currently on a fact finding trip in the Middle East region, later called on the president of the National Consultative Council, Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh to exchange views on Middle East issues in general and the Palestine problem in particular.

Education aide due in Bonn

AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — Secretary General of the Ministry of Education Thibni Rafat will fly to Bonn on Monday for a five-day visit during which he will hold talks with West German officials on a proposed secondary vocational school project at Umm Al Hiran. Mr. Rafat said West Germany will donate D.M. 7 million to support the project.

Ancient cave discovered

IRBID, July 5 (Petra) — An ancient cave has been discovered at Ain Quweilbeh in the Bani Kinana district, the Department of Antiquities announced today. It said the walls of the cave are covered with designs and drawings, which will be studied and analysed to determine the cave's historical era. The cave, it said, included a cemetery dating back to the Greek and Roman periods.

Iraq tops importers' list

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — Iraq and Saudi Arabia topped the list of importers of Jordanian products for 1980, according to Dr. Burhan Al Shreideh, director of the Statistics Department.

He said that during last year, Iraq imported JD 28.3 million worth of Jordanian products, 123 per cent more than figures for 1979.

Exports to Saudi Arabia amounted to JD 19.7 million, he said.

Dr. Shreideh said 18 countries imported more than JD 1 million each during 1980. The combined exports to these countries amounted to JD 114,361,000, more than 95 per cent of the country's national exports of JD 120,107,000. This constituted an increase of 45.5 per cent over figures of exports for 1979.

Other countries which imported more than JD

1 million from Jordan during 1980 were: Syria (JD 13.6 million), Kuwait (5.3 million), Japan (4 million approximately), Romania (4.7 million), Poland (3.4 million), Indonesia (3.3 million), Taiwan (3.3 million), Yugoslavia (2.9 million), Lebanon (2.2 million) Bulgaria (1.1 million), Dubai (1.1 million) and Bangladesh (1.4 million).

Some of the countries registered a "remarkable increase" in their imports from Jordan, he said. Compared with figures for 1979, Iraq imported 123 per cent more in 1980. Exports to Japan increased by 38 per cent, Italy (104 per cent), Poland (126 per cent), India (31 per cent), Romania (92 per cent), Yugoslavia (197 per cent), Indonesia (133 per cent), Turkey (47 per cent), Pakistan (31 per cent), Kuwait (20 per cent) and Taiwan (34 per cent), he said.



In'am Al Mufti

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Tla' Al Ali to have municipality

AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment today decided to establish a municipality at Tla' Al Ali of the Governorate of Amman. A technical team from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Ministry of Finance will be formed to determine the limits of the municipality.

One killed, 11 injured on the roads

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — One person was killed and 11 others were injured in a total of 11 road accidents which occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours, according to the Public Security Directorate. The directorate also reported that two children, aged less than two years were admitted to hospital separately in Amman yesterday after having swallowed amounts of kerosene, taking it for water. Also in Amman, the secretary of a secondary school told police that a burglar had broken into the school and stolen a tape recorder. Police, investigating at the site, found that the thief had removed a plank from the roof of the school in order to make his entry into the building.

DCA completes five-year plan

AMMAN, July 5 (J.T.) — The Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) says it has completed a draft five-year plan that includes various projects to be implemented between 1981 and 1985. The JD 8 million plan, according to Al Ra'i newspaper, takes into account the expected increase in air traffic in the coming five years. It entails the expansion and improvement of the Amman airport facilities and the carrying out of maintenance and other civil works. According to the paper, the DCA expects 30,000 incoming flights to Amman in 1982, 36,000 in 1983, 43,000 in 1984 and 51,000 in 1985. It estimates that the number of air passengers will increase by 25 per cent annually over the next five years.

Illustrated book on education

AMMAN, July 5 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has published an illustrated book on education in Jordan. The book outlines the development of education in Jordan since the beginning of the twentieth century and includes information on the educational system in the various stages and the services which the ministry offers in the field of education.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * A students' art exhibition at Ma'an High School in southern Jordan.
- * "City Reflections", displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton, at the British Council in Jabal Amman.
- * An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Bridge tournament

- * A Bridge tournament is to be held at the Jerash hall of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, at 8:30 p.m. All bridge players anyone else interested are welcome.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 2:00 Koran
- 2:25 Arabic series
- 2:50 Children's programme
- 3:25 Arabic series
- 4:00 The Five Adventures
- 4:25 Arabic series
- 5:20 Arabic series
- 6:00 Religious programme
- 7:00 Programme preview
- 7:15 Local programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Documentary
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Rockford Files
- 11:05 News summary in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Eva 2000
- 8:30 Documentary
- 9:00 News in English
- 10:15 Rockford Files
- 11:05 News summary in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:43 Morning Show
- 10:50 30 minute Theatre
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 30 minute Theatre
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Country Music
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Men from the Ministry
- 18:30 Sports Round-up
- 19:00 News Desk (News bulletin, Press review, News Reports)
- 19:30 Music.

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:45 Cairo
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:20 Damascus
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Muscat, Dubai
- 9:50 Doha, Bahrain
- 9:55 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:35 Lamaca
- 14:25 Moscow (SU)
- 15:20 Belgrade (YU)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KT)
- 15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SA)
- 16:00 Tripoli, Benghazi
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:00 Bangkok
- 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 19:00 Cairo (AE)
- 19:45 Paris (AF)
- 20:00 Beirut (EA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 03:30 Cairo
- 05:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 07:00 Damascus
- 07:00 Aqaba
- 08:55 Cairo (EA)
- 09:00 Rome (IA)
- 09:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:30 Lamaca
- 11:00 New York, Amsterdam

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

- Amman: Awni Al Hawamdah 77665
- Ali As'ad 51919

ZARQA:

- Bahaa'ddeen Al Khashaf (—)

IRBID:

- Hani Farhan (—)

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Al Salam 36730
- Ja'ob 44945
- Al 'Ajeh 72068
- Al Kawthar (—)

ZARQA:

- Al Rifa' (—)

IRBID:

- Al Qudis (—)

TAXIS:

- Al Khayyam 41541
- Al Ahram 63911
- Al Nahda 63096
- Bashar 71329
- Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98/88.5
- Lebanese pound 76/177.3

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Phi Kappa Phi Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
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PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 2:54

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98/88.5
- Lebanese pound 76/177.3

SERVICE CLUBS

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- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Phi Kappa Phi Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

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PRAYER TIMES

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USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Fire headquarters 2209
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdoh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police 19
- Fire headquarters 2209
- Cablegram or telegram 1
- Telephone: Information 1
- Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 1
- Overseas radio and satellite calls 1
- Telephone maintenance and repair service 1

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Tomatoes	110	70	Grape leaves	330	24
Eggplant	170	150	Bananas	260	26
Potatoes (imported)	140	100	Apples (African, Japanese)	410</	

Financial market looks to the future



Hashem Sabbagh behind the counter at the stock exchange



the percentages



the floor (Photos by Marianne Pearson)

The Amman Financial Market, to meet the growing needs of shareholders and companies, is planning to instal a computer -- which could eventually be linked with markets in London, New York and Tokyo.

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A new computer system is being planned for the Amman Financial Market (stock exchange), which would make it one of the most advanced such markets in the world.

It is hoped that at least the first phase of the system will be in place when the exchange's new building opens in Amman next year.

The Amman stock exchange was formed in 1978 to meet the growing needs of companies here. In just three years it has listed 71 companies, with shares worth nearly JD 500 million and nearly 200,000 shareholders.

With such a vast volume of business that has grown so rapidly, Financial Market Chairman and General Manager Hashem Sabbagh decided there was an urgent need for new technology. At present all the transactions are dealt with manually, creating a massive paperwork load for the staff.

So the market called in an American expert working with the local computer firm systems, to draw up a feasibility study.

"Whatever happens we need a computer," Dr. Sabbagh confessed. "According to the final price, we can decide if we can afford to instal the entire system immediately or do it in stages."

By the end of this year the financial market will be in a position to put the contract out to international tender, so that part of the project will be completed when the new building opens later in 1982.

Business at the stock exchange has been steadily rising. In 1978 it handled JD 6 million, in 1979 JD 16 million and last year JD 42 million. This year the market had already handled JD 21 million by the end of May, indicating that it could break the JD 50 million barrier by the end of the year.

Vital

"Computerisation is vital for us," Dr. Sabbagh said. "We are looking to the future, when business will have increased even more, and we want to be ready for it."

He hopes that the first stage of computerisation will provide a system for the stock exchange floor so that deals that have been completed can be entered into the computer.

Then trading of shares and bids will be included in the system, and finally shareholders may be dealt with on the computer, although Dr. Sabbagh said this might take some time to achieve.

With the computers now available, the stock exchange could be linked with those in London, New York and Tokyo, so that international trading would be easy; but this is a hope for the future.

"At the moment we want to restrict deals to Jordan itself," Dr. Sabbagh said.

"We might then expand to take in the Middle East; but worldwide trading would not be possible for a long time."

The financial market has also traded bonds of local companies. The first such scheme was completed in 1979 by the Jordan Cement Factories Company, which issued bonds at an interest rate of 8.5 per cent. This was soon followed by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which is about to issue a second group of bonds.

Dr. Sabbagh travelled all over the world studying financial markets from New York to Thailand, Bombay to London, and Hong Kong to Tehran before he took the job of general manager. He says he hopes that during the next five years the Amman Financial Market can encourage the 300,000 Jordanians working abroad to invest their money in Jordan.

Month is not just for fasting

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The fasting month of Ramadan does not mean merely abstention from eating or drinking, but has profound significance, and is an occasion in which several organised activities will take place, according to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

"The meanings of Ramadan transcend those of the basic requirements of fasting," Mr. Sharif said in a Jordan Times interview. But he said fasting would teach Muslims how to be more devoted, how to uphold virtue and even how to be good citizens.

"Fasting also trains them to transcend the materialistic life by living in an atmosphere of spirituality and devotion," Mr. Sharif said.

Ramadan is also a time for the rich to give alms (Zakat) to the poor, in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Although Muslims are not required to give alms during this month, most of them prefer to do so in acknowledgement of its holiness.

"Ramadan is a time when social cohesion and solidarity are better manifest in Islamic society," the minister of awqaf said. Alms given by Muslim fasters go either personally to the poor or to the Zakat Fund at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

The ministry will distribute the alms to the poor, according to certain rules mentioned in the holy Koran. In most cases, the fasting month is a time for giving as well as receiving zakat, which could be in the form of money or clothes, Mr. Sharif said.

Unique among the months of the Islamic lunar year, Ramadan is rich with special organised activities that "aim at making the

The meaning and practice of RAMADAN

a Jordan Times series

Historic significance

Ramadan has derived its special importance among the lunar year's months not only from its being a fasting month, but from the historic events that have taken place during it throughout the Islamic history.

"On Ramadan 17, we will celebrate the occasion of the Battle of Badr, which marked the first Islamic victory over the unbelievers in Arabia," Mr. Sharif said. The name Badr is taken from a spring located on a trade route linking Mecca with Syria.

Another occasion, to be observed on Ramadan 20, is the conquest of Mecca. That event was a prelude to Islam's spread beyond the borders of Arabia to the outside world.

An occasion to be celebrated in mosques all over Jordan is Laylat Al Qadr -- the Night of Qadr -- in which Koran was revealed to the Prophet Mohammed. This night, Ramadan 26 is mentioned in the Koran in a brief but "rare sura: "The holy Koran was revealed in the night of Qadr, which is worth more than 1,000 months. During this night, angels and the holy spirit descend into earth as peace will prevail until the outburst of dawn."

In mosques in Jordan and all over the Islamic World, the night will be celebrated by Koran readings and the recital of prayers.



Kamel Al Sharif

people more attached to the teachings of Islam, particularly in this month," according to the acting director of preaching and guidance at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Mr. Sa'di Jaber.

He told the Jordan Times that lectures on Islam in general, and Ramadan in particular, have been intensified during the month. All preachers and Koran reciters have been assigned certain jobs during the fasting month in order to maintain a spiritual atmosphere throughout the month in the mosques.

Mr. Jaber also said that well-known Islamic scholars and Koran reciters have been invited from Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt to visit Jordan and take part in the Ramadan observances.



Muslims are required to share their goods with the poor during the month

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Maturing well...

THE Middle Eastern policy of the new French government under President Francois Mitterrand is, like a good French cheese, maturing slowly. There are indications that the principles upon which the Mitterrand government's policy will be based are fairness and rationality. Witness, for example, the visit to Paris this week of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's political department head Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi. The French policy to continue cooperation with Iraq in nuclear technology is also welcomed as an act of political fortitude.

The latest statements by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, to the effect that the Arab-Israeli conflict must be resolved on the basis of a dialogue between the people of Israel and Palestine, is further indication that the new team in charge of French foreign policy speaks with a reasonable voice. Yet there is also some silliness in the new French government's attitude. Particularly silly is the attitude that while the Palestinians are entitled to what the French, in their delightfully noncommittal manner, call a *patrie* (and what the rest of us call a state), they also refuse to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. To revive this archaic debate about the PLO's legitimacy in the second half of 1981 is a disquieting sign of vacillation and uncertainty. The United Nations, the Arab League, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference have all recognised the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, as has the overwhelming majority of Palestinians themselves. The fact is that Mr. Mitterrand was elected by 52 per cent of his people, yet we do not question the legitimacy of his speaking in the name of all Frenchmen and women. He should not fall into the legitimacy trap, but focus on substance instead.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: It is a diplomatic convention for heads of state to exchange congratulatory cables on their national independence days. Within the context of this convention, President Reagan received congratulatory cables on the anniversary of U.S. Independence Day.

This occasion brings to mind the "civilised concept of independence," which holds back those who have suffered to gain their independence from becoming party to infringements on the independence of others or from posing obstacles to those who are striving to gain their own independence.

This simple precept reveals the wide gap between successive U.S. administrations, including the present one, and the civilised concept of independence.

Clearly, U.S. practices towards the Arab Nation throughout the various phases of the Palestine question are uncivilised and denote a complete disregard for the right of the Palestinian people to independence. This outlook has ruined the reputation of the United States in the Arab World, which now conceives of the United States as being as abhorrent as Israel, if not even more so.

This image that the Arabs have formed of the United States was shaped by U.S. practices, which are a negation of the civilised concept of independence and an attempt to put back the hands of the clock in the Arab arena, and in Palestinian soil in particular. This is a blatant challenge of the Arab Will, which cannot be ignored by the Arabs.

It is in Washington's interest to realise that Arab independence of foreign hegemony and intervention in their internal affairs is no less sacred to the Arabs than American independence to the Americans.

If power has blinded successive U.S. administrations to the ethical considerations of justice in their dealings with the Arabs, such blindness will only serve to make the Arabs more determined to struggle to build their strength and unity, to regain their rights and make others deal with them according to the ethical values of justice and the civilised concept of independence.

AL DUSTOUR: The recent Israeli elections are bound to affect Israeli political life for a considerable time to come. Since we are always the main target of aggressive Israeli outbursts, we must always monitor developments within the colonial, racist Zionist entity and draw attention to their possible aggressive results.

Zionist aggressive outbursts have created a political and social upheaval within the Zionist entity itself, thus reducing the traditional Zionist framework into a mere springboard for aggressive practices, and creating differences among Israeli leaders on the timing and form of aggressive attacks. However, there is always complete agreement on the target of these attacks and on waging them continuously.

The raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations is an example of the nature of the attempts to vie in aggressiveness during the Israeli elections. Both the ruling and the opposition parties were in agreement concerning the raid, and each of them was eager to turn it into an election victory, as can be concluded from the statements and speeches made during the Israeli election campaigns. The Israeli prime minister claimed that the raid was necessary to protect the Israelis. The Israeli opposition leader, who had previously been consulted about the raid and had approved it, criticised its timing, but was careful to express support for it and to demand that France refrain from carrying out its commitments to Iraq.

The very close results of the Israeli elections were not conclusive and leave the door wide open for a power conflict based on playing up the extremist Israeli public opinion.

This will increase Israel's aggressive tendencies towards us, and we must be prepared to face acts of Zionist aggression. The Zionist aggressors will not be deterred unless they are made to realise that the price of any adventure they may undertake will be dear.

DE FACTONOMICS

An economic interpretation of Zionism, Part 3

By T.A. Jaberi

NOW THAT ZIONISM has managed to establish Israel and colonise all of Palestine as well as other Arab areas, what can the Arabs do to face this colonisation and its widespread impact? What alternatives are open to us?

In assessing alternatives, one should keep in mind the historical developments in the region, his own strength and weakness—as well as those of Zionism which is our final enemy—and the international power struggle.

Backed by the world-wide Zionist movement, Israel has

direct influence on the policy-making process in many countries, particularly in the West. Through military assistance and support, it has built up the most effective military machinery compared with its population size. It has used wars and conflicts to keep its people on alert and to generate more funds and increased Jewish migration from abroad.

Economically, Israel will continue to face difficulties due to its ideological, rather than rational, approach to development. Inflation is excessive, industrial efficiency is

low, the trade deficit continues and the value of its currency is declining. Other problems include unemployment, dependence on American assistance, the lack of social harmony and security matters.

The possible options before us are not many. They range from continued struggle in all areas to peaceful coexistence. However, a major factor in all options is the demographic one. It is in this factor that we have hope, since:

our population growth is much higher than that of Israel, even if we take mig-

ration into account.

- our labour participation rate is on the increase, particularly participation by women,
- university enrolment and literacy in the Arab countries are improving considerably. The know-how gap between ourselves and Israel is narrowing,
- proper training is being institutionalised in the Arab World, which is expected to enhance over time our efficiency.

Our dilemma in the last three decades has been one of

tackling too many issues at the same time. As a developing society, we cannot ignore the need for social and economic development, nor can we afford to postpone it. Though such development enhances our steadfastness against Zionist colonisation, it tends to compete with defence on the available resources. The pattern of development, and not only its speed, also influences our strength. In this regard, we should promote, through our educational system and national guidance, loyalty to the land and social cohesiveness, minimise consumerism and

encourage team work.

Our fight against Zionism—a long-term issue. In the meantime, Israel is trying to divert our efforts to short-term matters and induce desirable pressures in the Arab countries. Peaceful settlements worth pursuing only if our political, economic and social rights are attainable. On the other hand, we need to know about the real conflicts which exist in the Israeli society between the Zionist Israeli leaders and between the Arab and Jewish Israeli leaders. It is important to know how to resolve these conflicts to serve our cause.

A strategy for international banks in the 80s

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are remarks by Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, at the annual international banking seminar, organised in Brussels last month by the Belgian bank Societe General.

YOU HAVE BEEN KIND enough to ask me to attempt some crystal-balling for the banking industry during the eighties. A Middle Easterner would have been expected to be prognostic about, perhaps, energy. To speak about banking in Brussels is to profess about camel raising in a desert by a New Yorker or a Parisian. Yet oil money and oilistics have extended some qualifications to Arab bankers. Being one of those bankers who live in the shade of oil income, I shall venture few futuristic ideas.

There are three main considerations which international banks cannot disregard when drawing up a strategy for the 1980's. These are: the process of recycling surplus funds, the needs of developing countries and world inflation.

The process of recycling

It is often taken for granted that the world economy has been able to adjust, following the first and the second oil price waves, thanks to several favourable factors, but mainly to the important recycling role of the international banking system. However, this was assisted by favourable economic circumstances at the time of the so-called first shock. These were:

- The 1974-75 recession reduced lending opportunities to industrial countries;
- Rates of interest were low enough to maintain the manageability of the debt burden.
- Recourse of the industrial countries to the international bond market (which grew substantially) made more funds available for lending to developing countries by international banks.

Comparing the situation following the second oil shock with the situation in 1973-74, we find some unfavourable factors in the present situation, namely:

- Prudential concerns on the part of international banks regarding their capital/assets and a relative maturity structure of their assets and liabilities.
- Assets of commercial banks have not grown at the same pace as their foreign lending.
- Concern on the part of banks regarding the credit worthiness of certain developing countries and their ability to continue servicing their foreign debts.
- Banks' exposure to a number of countries is now much larger than it was in 1974. Banks feel they have reached the limit of their lending to many countries.
- On top of these prudential concerns, regulatory agencies might interfere to limit the lending operations of banks for certain sectors or countries.
- Banks now see that the "political risk" is greater than it was in 1974.
- In 1973-74 period, about two thirds of the surplus funds were generated from the deficits of industrial countries; now 60 per cent of the surplus comes from the accumulating deficits of developing countries. Hence, there is now a greater need to recycle funds back to developing countries.

Needs of developing countries

It is extremely difficult to predict growth trends in the eighties. One thing, however, is certain, and that is the fact that most non-oil developing nat-

ions have nothing to be happy about concerning the prospects of growth during the next decade. The following points are noteworthy:

- Low rates of growth in industrial countries are adversely affecting growth prospects in developing countries.
- Current account deficits of non-oil developing countries are expected to persist in large amounts throughout the first half of the 1980's. In 1979, these deficits amounted to \$58 billion, in 1980 they were estimated at \$80 billion and they are projected to reach \$97 billion in 1981.
- As 60 per cent of surplus funds are coming from developing countries, there is an urgent need to increase the flow of concessional and non-concessional funds to these countries in order to assist the process of smooth structural adjustment over a number of years.
- To continue functioning and to meet the high hopes that have been attached to international banks within the world banking and monetary system, the globality and universality of the system should be strengthened and enhanced. This, necessarily involves:
 - (a-) the need to facilitate access of the developing countries into international capital markets and even preferential treatment therein;
 - (b-) the need of oil-exporting developing countries to find new avenues for long-term investments in industrial and developing countries;
 - (c-) the need to expand and promote the collective financing trends based on more syndicated efforts.

World inflation

Without being dogmatic, the roots of present-day inflation extend beyond the monetary soil. I do not wish, at this moment, to commit myself to a stereotyped camp of monetarism or non-monetarism. In our part of the world, we have been importing inflation during the seventies from the industrialised world or from the neighbouring oil producers, without trying to examine the country of origin. The intriguing question is: To what extent, if any, have international banks contributed, or deterred, world inflation? One may recall the following points:

- Credit policies of international banks can add fuel to (or combat) inflation by increasing (or decreasing) bank credit facilities to the public and private sectors which finance the increase in wages, costs and prices. The more so that these facilities are not subject to significant reserve requirements.
- The period 1973-79 witnessed substantial increases in international reserves, which reached \$731 billion, rising from \$191 to \$222 billion, i.e. at an average annual rate of 25 per cent, which is twice the rate of increase in international trade or production at constant prices.
- The oil price explosion which took place in late 1973 cannot be blamed alone for the monetary chaos which followed the termination of the dollar's link to gold, or the doubling of international reserves in the three years between 1970 and 1972.
- Almost four fifths of the increase in international reserves resulted from the rise in

the price of gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) vis-a-vis the dollar. Thus, a great part of the increase in international reserves valued in dollars reflects book-keeping profits rather than the cost of obtaining such reserves. It also reflects the inflationary impact of aggregate reserves caused by expansionary monetary policies.

In 1972, two thirds of international reserves were liabilities on the American government; in 1979 the ratio fell to 55 per cent. This shows the ability of the American economy to finance its deficits through the use of the dollar as an international reserve currency. Few realise the inflationary impact of this process. The other side of this coin, evidently, is the phenomenal growth of the Euro-currency market.

Elements of a strategy

Before discussing elements of a strategy of international banks for the 1980s, one must point out two factors which are becoming universally accepted.

First, the mutual interdependence of developed and developing countries. Few people now dispute the fact that the attainment of growth and full employment in the developed countries depends on the ability of developing countries to achieve respectable rates of growth and vice versa. The circulating "vogue" that international banks suffer from a high exposure risk in developing countries is not only unwarranted but also false. Total debt of the non-oil developing countries is absolutely insignificant, relative to the aggregate debts of the industrial countries, and certainly constitutes a very small ratio of the total risk exposure.

Second, the responsibility of institutions towards the community in which they function. In the domestic sphere, the idea that local institutions should subject the pure profit motive to the interest of the community has gained wide acceptance in Western Europe and the United States. In the international sphere, on a less lofty level, one can point out that international banks, in view of the funds already committed in developing countries, have a vested interest in the economic well-being of these countries. Therefore, every effort should be made in order not to drive any country to the edge of default. I think that the understanding shown by all in the recent case of rescheduling Poland's debts is a case in point.

Any serious attempt to combat inflation should not overlook two important factors stemming out of the international activities of money market, namely:

- Extraordinary financing of deficits in the reserve currency countries, especially the U.S.;
 - Extraordinary growth in private financing through the Euro-currency market, which is based on the dollar.
- I am not sure that one would really want to check in any way the mushrooming activities of the Euro-market and its related institutions, or to control it in accordance with some of the extreme ideas circulating around. In fact, this market has more than been accepted and justified, particularly in view of the following:
- Monetary authorities can take account of the market size and tighten domestic monetary

aggregates accordingly. The U.S. does this. Also, interest rate policy utilised in the same way to influence growth.

- The Euro-currency market grew as a sequence of too much regulation of domestic markets. Its growth, therefore, can be encouraged by reducing its attractiveness through liberalising conditions in domestic markets, e.g. reserve requirements, payment of interest, etc.
- Joint action by central banks in major industrial countries and in co-operation with international banks can also restrain or curb the growth of the market.
- International surveillance of the market by IMF, if need be, can be devised and aimed with a view of affecting and orderly growth of the market. Naturally, this calls for full cooperation by international banks.

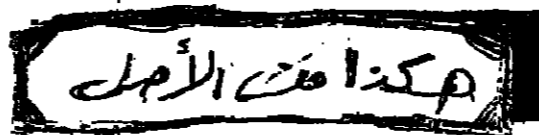
Financial institutions in oil-exporting developing countries, especially the Arab countries, should be mobilised also to assist as vehicles for development. Traditional commercial bank business should be, and is being, coupled with development finance in all its modern forms. This, international banks can help through providing expertise and more directly through partnerships and joint ventures.

On the other hand, both industrial and developing countries are called upon to provide outlets for surplus funds which are usually beneficial and which would not burden investor with cumbersome regulations. As international banks are concerned, I would like to see them substantially strengthen their capital base by taking in partners from surplus countries.

In view of the political and economic conditions which face international banks in lending to developing countries, there must be some form of guarantees offered either by a regional or international institution formed for this purpose. This may prove to be the key to further development efforts and the only available focus for effective cooperation between international concessionary agencies and international banks. It is also the only avenue to face the alarming trend in some industrialised countries to curtail aid to developing nations.

Cooperation in the 1980s between international banks and official international institutions (such as the IMF, IBRD and IDA) and official regional banks (such as the development banks for Asia, Africa and Latin America) take many other forms: co-financing, guaranteeing, dealing in portfolio instruments of official financial institutions and their loan certificates, and some of these forms. In fact, some of these are already being practised and it is heartening to learn that these official institutions are exploring avenues of cooperation with international banks.

On the other hand the 1980s are going to be a decade of investment in energy projects and programmes. Here, international banks can play a major (and welcome) role, perhaps in cooperation with OPEC countries and/or the World Bank, which has taken a serious interest in providing finance for the world energy sector. It is useful to remember that the financial requirements for investment in the energy field in oil-importing countries are estimated at \$275 billion for the first five years of the 1980s.



MIDDLE EAST

Former U.S. ambassador to U.N. says Reagan subserves communism

BEIRUT, July 5 (R) — Mr. Donald McHenry, former United States ambassador to the United Nations, described the Reagan administration's philosophy as an ideological straitjacket in an interview published here today.

He was quoted as telling the Beirut English language weekly "Monday Morning" that in its zeal to oppose communism the administration was taking steps which, ironically, helped to promote it.

In his abhorrence of communism, he wants to put everything in that ideological straitjacket," he said.

The American diplomat, who served at the U.N. during the presidency of Mr. Jimmy Carter, said Mr. Reagan did not yet have a foreign policy, only "prejudicialist ideas ... which clash with the world he is finding."

Mr. McHenry particularly criticised the Reagan administration view that instability in the Middle East and El Salvador was fomented in Moscow.

"The key to unrest in El Salvador can be found not in the Cubans or the Soviets but in the injustice there ... the situation in Lebanon and the bombing of Iraq's nuclear installation are both indications of a problem that has nothing to do with the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. McHenry criticised Israel for its June 7 raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, saying that to condone it meant a return to the law of the jungle, where an elastic interpretation of self-defence could justify anything.

"The Israeli action is the kind that promises turmoil, in my judgment ... and I don't think a (U.N.) resolution commonly seen as a piece of paper is going to resurrect U.S. credibility," he said.



Donald McHenry

Mr. McHenry said he thought the Camp David peace process between the U.S., Egypt and Israel had failed because it excluded the Palestinians.

Libya, South Yemen hold talks

BEIRUT, July 5 (R) — South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad met Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in Tripoli yesterday evening, the official Libyan Jamahiriya news agency (JANA) reported today.

Libyan number two Abdel Salam Jalloud and Brig. Abou Bakr Younis, commander of the Libyan armed forces, were also at the meeting, JANA said.

The agency gave no details of Mr. Nasser Mohammad's visit to Libya.

Lusaka meeting adjourned

LUSAKA, July 5 (R) — Non-aligned Movement ministerial talks on efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war adjourned today to allow delegates a chance to visit Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River in southern Zambia, conference sources said.

Foreign ministers Mr. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of Cuba, Mr. Narasimha Rao of India and Dr. Lameck Goma of Zambia and Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative at the United Nations, were expected to resume their meeting tomorrow.

The sources declined to comment on what had been discussed so far at the talks, which opened yesterday at the invitation of Dr. Goma. They said a final statement would probably be issued tomorrow.

Search for Bani-Sadr goes on as Iran finds new foreign minister

BEIRUT, July 5 (A.P.) — Islamic revolutionary guards engaged in a six-hour gun battle in Tehran today with the leftist Mujahedeen guerrillas. Iran's official Pars news agency reported three leftists were killed and two captured.

Firing squads executed 10 more persons, including four "counter-revolutionaries" and six drug smugglers outside the capital. Tehran radio reported, in an on-going crackdown on opponents of the regime which began after Dr. Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was stripped of the presidency by Iran's parliament on June 21.

The parliament, known as the Majlis, approved the appointment of Mr. Hussein Musavi Khamene'i as foreign minister by a vote of 126 to 8 with 33 abstentions. He was nominated by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i, whose candidates in the past were repeatedly blocked by Dr. Bani-Sadr, who labelled Mr. Raja'i "incompetent."

Mr. Hussein Musavi, 35, is a bearded former fabric salesman in Tehran's vast bazaar who earned his revolutionary credentials by organising fund raising drives for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini before the overthrow of the monarchy in February 1979. After the revolution, he was a journalist for the short-lived Ayandagan newspaper and editor of the Islamic Republic, the daily newspaper of the clergy led Islamic Republican Party which ousted the ouster of Dr. Bani-Sadr.

Observers in Tehran quoted usually reliable Kurdish sources as saying a message was broadcast July 2 by the clandestine radio of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) quoting Dr. Bani-Sadr as calling for the nation of 36 million to "resist tyranny" and asking for the support of the people.

Dr. Bani-Sadr has been on the run from his fundamentalist opponents since Ayatollah Khomeini removed him as chief of Iran's armed forces. He was last seen in public June 12. The Kurdish sources, who declined to be mentioned by name, said Dr. Bani-Sadr was hiding in northern Kurdistan province near the border with Turkey. They said he was under the protection of the nomadic Ivarti tribe of Kurds, non-Persian members of the minority Sunni Muslim sect in Iran who seek autonomy for their region.

After the clandestine broadcast, observers in Tehran said about 1,200 revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini conducted a village-to-village sweep in search of the ex-president.

The weekly London-based magazine "8 Days" said it interviewed Dr. Bani-Sadr last month in Kurdistan where it said he was being protected by KDP leader Abdul Rahman Ghassemlou and members of the Mujahedeen Khalq.

Iran's fundamentalist government blamed leftist

supporters of the ex-president—in particular the Mujahedeen Khalq and the Fedayeen Khalq—for street clashes that followed Dr. Bani-Sadr's impeachment and for a bomb blast one week ago that killed IRP leader Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein Beheshti and 71 other government officials, parliament deputies and IRP members.

A police captain quoted by observers in Tehran said that 1,500 leftists had been arrested since the street clashes in late June.

The executions reported today brought the total number of government opponents put to death by firing squads at more than 100 in the past two weeks.

Tehran radio said Islamic revolutionary courts in Isfahan 300 kilometres south of Tehran and condemned two men and two women to death for "armed uprising against the Islamic republic." Six heroin smugglers were executed in Kerman, 750 kilometres southeast of the capital.

The official Pars news agency said that 13 persons in a half-dozen Iranian cities had been executed by firing squads over the weekend, including two members of the Mujahedeen Khalq group charged with "beating Muslim people" and using deadly weapons in the Mazandaran province city of Ramsar.

Pars said that revolutionary guards stormed a hideout of the Mujahedeen Khalq on Palestine Street in Tehran during the early morning hours today and a six-hour shootout ensued. The news agency said two of the three leftist killed blew themselves up with a hand grenade. The agency said three persons escaped, two were captured and one revolutionary guard was wounded.

Pars said that a number of books and weapons were seized in the basement of the apartment building.

Tehran radio said another member of the Mujahedeen Khalq, a group which mixes Marxism with Islam, was shot to death in the streets of the Caspian Sea city of Babol north of Tehran while attempting to flee revolutionary guards yesterday.

Meanwhile, Tehran residents reported that motorcycle-riding "Hezbollahis," members of the pro-clergy "Party of God," rode through the streets of the capital shouting "Death to Bani-Sadr" and "Death to counter-revolutionaries."

The militant fundamentalists also dispensed lashings at women who were not wearing veils and men caught smoking in public places during the holy Muslim month of Ramadan when Muslims in Iran and elsewhere are enjoined from smoking, drinking or eating in a dawn-to-dusk fast, the observers said.

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Kuwaiti team in Moscow shopping for Soviet arms

KUWAIT, July 5 (A.P.) — The government of Kuwait sent a military team on an arms shopping visit to the Soviet Union, a cabinet minister revealed today.

The team has been "acquainting themselves with sophisticated Soviet weaponry," said minister of state for cabinet affairs, Mr. Abdel Aziz Hussein, after a cabinet session.

He did not elaborate. But official sources said the team went to Moscow a week ago.

Mr. Hussein told reporters the visit was in line with Kuwait's stated policy to diversify the sources of its weapons.

Kuwait has been buying arms from the Soviet Union since mid-1970s.

The Kuwaiti armed forces paraded their Soviet-made weapons during independence day celebrations here last February. These included 90-kilometre range ground-to-ground Luna missiles and other types of hardware.

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هولاء منة الى صول

Dubbed the bad boy of Wimbledon

McEnroe boycotts the champions' dinner

LONDON, July 5 (R) — John McEnroe in two moods was the hero of the 1981 Wimbledon tennis championships...

performance of such technique and perfection that Borg, the champion since 1976, was finally outplayed 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4.

him. "Now I am doubly keen to win the U.S. title," he said. "It is my big ambition. I will really prepare for that."

Yesterday the women's doubles fell to Pam Shriver and Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, a U.S. resident.

In one mood, there was McEnroe the seething anti-hero whose temper seemed totally incompatible with winning the world's foremost tournament.

On the first day he was fined for letting an umpire an incompetent. He was fined again for acting as an Asian line judge of cheating by favouring an Indian opponent and then after more tantrums in Thursday's semifinals he was recommended for a \$10,000 penalty.

In another stormy incident, McEnroe walked out of a press conference after branding British reporters as "trash" and "liars" for their treatment of him and finally, at night, he failed to appear for post-Wimbledon celebrations.

For the first time in the tournament McEnroe served as well as he wanted and the rest of his game rallied around this improvement. He brutally exposed Borg's limitations as a grass court player, using subtle variations of length and pace to tease the Swede away from the base line and then gunning him down with volleys which begged no response.

In an outstanding semifinal, Borg had beaten Jimmy Connors in five sets of ferocious duelling from the back of the court. McEnroe watched that match and learned. "It was a good match to watch," he said "but in no way was I going to play like that, as if it was a clay court match."

Borg, as undemonstrative in defeat as he was in victory, said the setback had sharpened his desire to win the U.S. open, one of the few titles which has so far eluded

There were no more crucial points than in the tenth game of the third set when McEnroe fell behind 40-15 on service, giving the Swede two points for a two sets to one lead.

Twice more in that game Borg got to set point, but McEnroe produced another unanswerable serve and a crushing backhand volley to get out of danger.

McEnroe's victory on American independence day completed a highly successful tournament for the United States. On Friday Chris Evert Lloyd won the women's singles and McEnroe and Peter Fleming took the men's

The only title to escape American clutches, apart from the plate competitions, was the mixed doubles which went to South Africa's Frew McMillan and Betsy Stove of the Netherlands.

While Lloyd played true to form, striking sturdily from the baseline with her renowned ground strokes, Mandlikova failed miserably to live up to her reputation as a free-flowing player and natural strokemaker.

The Czechoslovak teenager admitted that she had underestimated how intimidating a first Wimbledon final could be and asserted that she would not fail next time.

Independence Day celebrations go ahead without baseball

NEW YORK, July 5 (A.P.) — America celebrated its 209th birthday yesterday without major League baseball as representatives of the players and club owners met again to try to end the strike that has cost a lost 300 games so far.

Federal mediator Kenneth Moffett called the two sides into session at a hotel amid conflicting reports that the Player Relations Committee, the owners' bargaining arm, was prepared to make a major move toward ending the walkout.

The talks began shortly after 11 a.m. and there was no indication if the two sides were meeting face-to-face or separately with Moffett acting as a conduit for information.

The strike, which started June 12, had wiped out 289 games through yesterday, traditionally one of the biggest days for the fans, who mix patriotism with baseball.

With a fourth of July weekend series cancelled, the next major date that could be affected by the sport's first mid-season strike would be the All-Star game, set for Cleveland, Ohio July 1-4.

There were reports Friday that several owners were applying pressure to the Player Relations Committee and its director, Ray Grebey, for a quick end to the strike, both to save the All-Star game and to avoid a hearing on unfair labour practice charges before the National Labour Relations Commission, which is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Yesterday, however, other reports said that any such pressure may have been the result of a misunderstanding or misinterpretation

Frenchman Prost wins the French Grand Prix

LONDON, France, July 5 (R) — Alain Prost proved his Formula 1 potential by winning an extraordinary French Grand Prix race today.

The 26-year-old Frenchman, only his second Grand Prix season, recorded his first world championship triumph in an event split into separate halves because of a sudden downpour.

The Renault driver was among first to admit that he was helped by the rain which forced officials to stop the race with 22 of scheduled 80 laps remaining.

Prost had trailed the pacesetter, Nelson Piquet, but roared away from his rival when the race resumed after a 45-minute halt.

Prost said: "It is a very big day, just for me but for the whole world because they have worked so hard. I felt I had the fastest car."

Prost was in second place, almost seven seconds behind Piquet, when the flag brought the cars to a halt. But the Brazilian struggled to fifth in the second half and to settle for third place overall behind the McLaren of Britain's Nelson Piquet.

Piquet was naturally disappointed at losing what seemed a rain third Grand Prix win this season. He made only the briefest appearance on the victor's rostrum and can take some consolation

from the fact that he gained four valuable world championship points.

Piquet has now moved into second place ahead of champion Alan Jones of Australia and trails title leader Carlos Reutemann of Argentina by 11 points.

Reutemann failed to add to his tally despite finishing fourth in the first race. His Williams developed an engine problem during the second leg and he dropped out of contention.

Team-mate Jones experienced problems. A bent steering arm following a collision with American Mario Andretti and tyre trouble left him four laps behind the leader.

Formula One world championship standings:

- 1. Reutemann 37 pts. 2. Piquet 26 pts. 3. Jones 24 pts. 4. Villeneuve 21 pts. 5. LaFitte 17 pts. 6. Prost 13 pts. 7. Petrease 10 pts. 8. Watson 8 pts. 9. De Angelis 8 pts. 10. Pironi 7 pts. 11. Cheever, Arnoux and Mansell 5 pts. 12. Surer 4 pts. 13. Andretti and Rebaguie 3 pts. 14. Tambay and De Cesaris 1 pt.

Bernard Hinault retains overall lead in the Tour de France

LE MANS, France, July 5 (R) — Belgian Rene Martens won today's 10th stage of the Tour de France cycle race with a late burst but Frenchman Bernard Hinault retained the overall lead.

As the line came into sight Martens, 26, too, began to fade but he finished one metre ahead of France's Regis Clere, with another Frenchman, Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, third. Hinault finished with the pack to retain the leader's yellow jersey, with Australian Phil Anderson still second.

A quick England break-through could leave Botham with time to tell his batsmen to set the Australians a final day target on a Lord's wicket that is not to be trusted.

England's captain, Ian Botham, can call upon the new ball after four overs as Australia resumes at 253 for 6. 5N in arrears with at least 12 hours play remaining.

Given Australian aggression and the frailty of England's batting a result may still be achieved. But a draw is more likely and that will not enhance Botham's hopes of remaining as England's captain—a decision on the third test is expected Tuesday.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



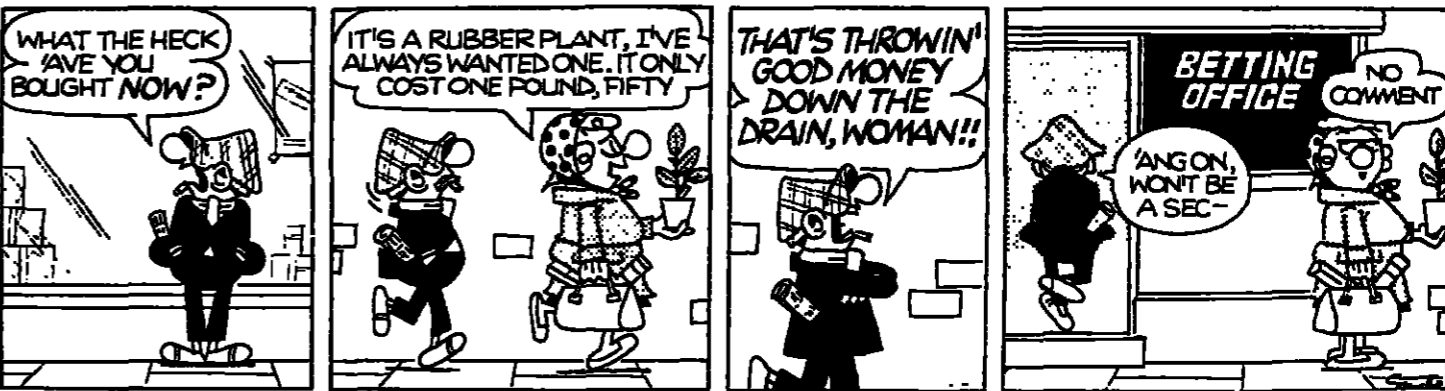
JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Jumble word game section with words like ATEAB, LEZBA, TEFNIC, ROMMAT and a cartoon of a man apologizing to a woman.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN ©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South calls. NORTH ♦A74 ♥985 ♦A953 ♣A98

WEST 1083 ♦QJ95 ♠A73 ♥1062 10872 ♦Q ♣Q SOUTH ♦K62 ♥KQ4 ♦KJ64 ♣K43

he bidding: South West North East 0 Pass 3 0 Pass NT Pass Pass Pass opening lead: Three of ♣.

Familiarity breeds contempt. Declarer was so sure that he recognized a card combination that he played rote and went down in a shakable contract. Any time you hold three aces and a partner opens the bidding, you have a good hand. Thus, North made a leaping jump raise of his partner's one diamond opening bid and he was delighted to see South convert to three trumps. West led a low heart and North's ten was captured by a queen. Declarer had only seven fast tricks, and it was

obvious that he had to develop diamonds. Equally obvious was the fact that he would have to take a diamond finesse. So declarer led a diamond to the ace, and though that fetched East's queen, declarer had only eight tricks and careful defense held him to that.

Declarer was right in assuming that the percentage play in diamonds was the finesse, but he did not give the matter sufficient thought. If East has any four diamonds, the defenders will always have a stopper in the suit. If West has four diamonds, declarer can still collect four tricks in the suit if East's singleton is the queen.

We are not suggesting that declarer lay down the king of diamonds at trick two—that would be a double-dummy play. But it costs declarer nothing to cross to a black-suit ace at trick two and lead a low diamond toward his hand.

If East follows with a low diamond, declarer, of course, makes the percentage play of finessing the jack. Should that succeed and the diamonds are 3-2, declarer will be able to run the suit. But when East produces the queen of diamonds, declarer wins the king, cashes the jack to reveal the 4-1 division, and is now positioned to take the marked finesse of the nine of diamonds to produce four tricks in the suit. As a result, the contract is fulfilled.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 6, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to decide on what your true wishes are. Also, a time to get together with business allies and exchange viewpoints. Try to eliminate any differences of opinion.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to get together with persons whose personal interests are similar to yours and to gain your cherished goals.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can make big headway now by contacting higher-ups and stating your true aims. Engage in worthwhile community affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep your eyes open for new opportunities to advance in your line of endeavor. Contact experts who can be helpful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use your good sense and intuitive promptings to clear up a difficult situation. Strive for happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to find out what is expected of you by associates. Engage in a public affair and gain added prestige.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The use of new appliances can easily make your operations more successful. Be sure to safeguard your fine reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have fine creative ideas that should be brought to the attention of higher-ups. Show more attention to loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more concerned now with advancing yourself in career matters. Take steps to make your living quarters more comfortable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk to certain persons who can give you good ideas on how to become more successful. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use new systems that will help you become more efficient in your line of work. Be careful in conversations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after your personal aims now and use right methods for best results. A good time to engage in social affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact a person who can help you gain a desire that is important to you. Much happiness can be yours at this time.

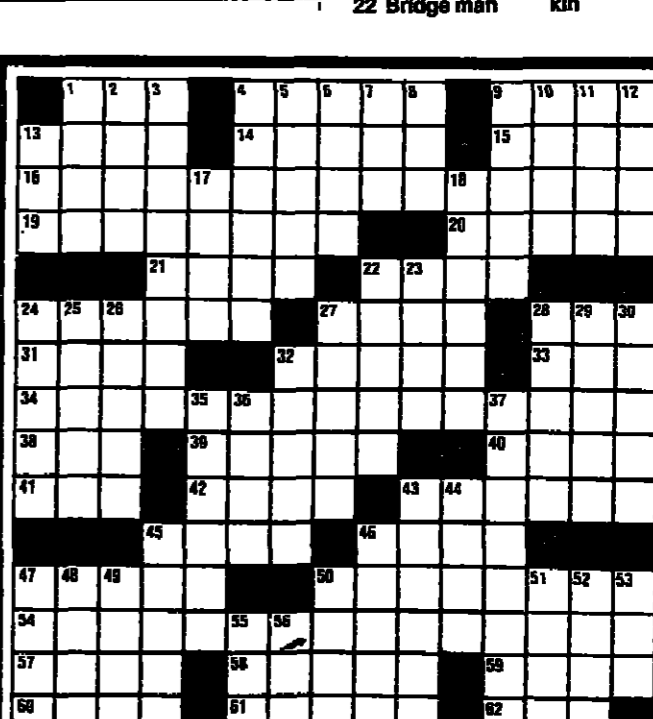
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many friends because of the loving nature in this chart. Be sure to give the finest education to bring out the humanitarian qualities. Your progeny can help make this a better world in which to live.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by I. Judah Koolyk

- ACROSS 1 Series start 4 Camerilla 8 "OH—" 13 Grandson of Methuselah 14 Stage speech 15 Penitential period 16 Coin 19 More proper 20 English county 21 Endless ages 22 Peaky one 24 Dictator's decision 27 Hammer or sickle 28 Invite 31 Mine, in Marselles 32 Tend to the turkey 33 Chaney 34 Coin 38 Before 39 Detroit dud 40 Salinger heroine 41 Neighbor of Isr. 42 Snick and 43 Light color 45 Shoeshoneans 46 Strive successfully 47 Malaga ingredient 50 Pal 54 Coins 57 Cook's sine qua non 58 Snears by League man 59 Units, in a way 61 Evert's overhead 62 Alphanumeric sequence 23 Brilliant star 24 Women of rank 25 Corundum 26 Kitchen gadget 27 Western resort 28 Inclined 29 River to the English Channel 30 Prepare to prey 31 Flower clusters 32 Loose overcoat 35 Descartes 37 Turncoat stand 44 Parrot 45 Defeat 46 Minor suit 47 Shine 48 Split 49 First fatality 50 Shade of green 51 Silppery ones 52 Courage 53 WWII org. 55 Scores: abbr. 56 Potato's kin

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: S A D I A Y A P T S C I A D E D I T H E I T I R E H I D E T E M P E R A T U R E A T O P T I M I Z E M O S T I C A S T R O P H Y A L B S T A P E R I E T I T A L I A P A R S I S E D I E R S P A U L I N E L E T T E R L I C H T O N G R A D P A R I S E S T R E A T Y A S I A N C A C H E S T I E R E G I S T R A R I E S I A V O N H A L L E A T O N E D E U I T I T E A L A V E R I E R R I S P I N T C I U Z A I



WORLD

Rioting in Liverpool; 45 policemen injured

LIVERPOOL, July 5 (A.P.) — Forty-five police officers were injured in rioting in the immigrant Toxteth area of this northwest port city, Liverpool police reported early this morning.

The violence follows a race riot in Southall in West London 24 hours before that left 120 persons injured, half of them police.

The rioting that erupted here late yesterday night and continued for nearly seven hours involved youths of several non-white races as well as white youths, a press officer at city police headquarters said. But he said police had no clear indication of why the violence started.

He said that the height of the violence was at around 3 a.m. (0230 GMT). Police counted 60 youths flinging bricks, bottles and an occasional gasoline bomb at police.

Others set fire to cars, a large derelict house and a mobile workmen's hut and looted a liquor store and a car rental firm, he said. As the violence spread a cordon of about 200 police, many equipped with riot shields and visors, confronted the rioters across a barricade of burned-out cars.

As the violence spread a cordon of about 200 police, many equipped with riot shields and visors, confronted the rioters across a barricade of burned-out cars. Eyewitnesses said many police limped away with blood pouring from wounds inflicted by rocks and stones.

Ambulances and fire engines remained standing by the scene this morning. A BBC cameraman needed hospital treatment after being hit with handles of pick-axes and had his £12,000 equipment stolen.

S. Africa -- highest per capita prison population in non-Communist world

JOHANNESBURG, July 5 (R) — South Africa has the highest per capita prison population in the non-Communist world, according to a survey published yesterday.

The national institute for crime prevention and rehabilitation said in its survey South Africa had 440 prisoners for every 100,000 inhabitants.

It said that according to the figures available, the United States was this country's closest rival with 189 prisoners for every 100,000.

The institute said other figures included Kenya, 165, Israel, 137, Ivory Coast, 130, Finland, 101, and Britain 75. Figures for Communist countries were not available.

Pope blesses pilgrims

VATICAN CITY, July 5 (A.P.) — Pope John Paul II chanted his weekly public blessing today for the first time since he was wounded in an assassination attempt May 13. The Pope's voice was clear and steady a day after his doctors reported that his health has improved substantially. His eight-minute message and 30-second Latin blessing were taped in his hospital room and played for a crowd of 8,000 tourists and pilgrims at St. Peter's square. The 61-year-old Pope has read messages on each Sunday since the shooting but had not previously been strong enough to chant the blessing. He is currently suffering from a virus similar to mononucleosis, which he may have caught from massive blood transfusions after a gunman shot him through the intestine. The Pope made a special greeting in his native Polish to a group of Polish pilgrims from Wamnia led by their Archbishop Jozef Glemp. Some Polish church sources in Rome said they expected Glemp would be named as the new Primate of Poland to succeed Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, who died May 28.

Gen. Zia is firmly in power as fifth year of reign begins

ISLAMABAD — No military parades, mass celebrations or even a speech to the nation is planned today to mark the beginning of President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq's fifth year in power.

But, the unobserved anniversary finds the 56-year-old career army officer more firmly in control than almost any other time since July 5, 1977, when he toppled the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto was later hanged.

"Nothing is planned," said a ranking official of the press information department, the regime's propaganda arm. "We haven't even prepared any articles for the (local) newspapers. It's a very low profile."

Zia has now ruled by martial law decree longer than Pakistan's three other military strongmen, surpassing the late Gen. Ayub Khan who ended martial law in 1962 after three years and eight months and continued to govern another six years under a new constitution.

Pakistan, which gained independence from Britain in 1947, is not yet ready for civilian rule, asserts Zia. He had promised free elections soon after his takeover and repeatedly postponed them until he

young white youths with close-cropped hair — clashed with 400 Asians.

The whites, yelling "kill the Pakis (Pakistanis)." Attacked with sticks and within minutes were being bombarded with gasoline bombs. Asians, backed by a mob of West Indians, threw barricades across streets as police moved in and a three-cornered battle erupted. As the rioting progressed, a tavern was burned out, vehicles were set ablaze in the streets and shop windows were smashed.

Last April, young blacks and white leftists rioted for nights in the Brixton district of South London in the worst racial eruption in Britain since non-white immigration began in 1948.

Britain has two million non-whites, about 3.7 per cent of the 56 million population.

Non-white leaders have warned that major disruptions are to be faced as young Asians and blacks grow increasingly bitter over discrimination, unemployment, bad housing and growing white hostility by ultra-rightwing organizations like the National Front and the British Movement.

But Scotland Yard said the trouble was minimal in comparison with the street fighting that erupted in Southall Friday night when 200 swastika-bedecked skinheads

Hardliner Chinh steps in to top Vietnamese post

BANGKOK, July 5 (A.P.) — The naming of hardline ideologue Truong Chinh to the powerful new post of chairman of Vietnam's State Council may, according to some Western analysts, quash moves to liberalise the country's tottering economy.

Although access to Vietnam's

inner leadership circle is virtually impossible, Bangkok-based diplomats have noted "ominous signs" in speeches by Chinh that he was squarely on the side of old guard revolutionaries who opposed free-market policies introduced late last year.

In fact, last month when Chinh's profile in Hanoi was soaring, some of the liberalisation measures were being axed. The measures, including incentives in factories and on farms, were introduced by younger, more pragmatic technocrats who wanted to see the Marxist economy lifted out of the quagmire of recent years.

However, the elevation of Chinh and other government changes announced yesterday will probably not alter Vietnam's basic foreign policy.

The official Vietnamese media continues to take a staunchly pro-Soviet line and to attack China and the United States for alleged collusion against Hanoi. Hanoi also shows every sign of maintaining its military forces and its political power in neighbouring Cambodia and Laos.

The constitution says the 13-member Council of State is the "highest continuously functioning body of the assembly and the collective presidency of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is given a broad range of specific powers and is placed above the council of ministers which handles the daily functions of government.

The announcement did not name the full council but gave the names of eight vice chairmen answerable to Dong, a highly skilled, charming and sophisticated administrator who served as premier since 1954.

Mr. Nguyen Huu Thu, one of the few Southern Vietnamese in the highest echelons will replace Chinh as chairman of the national assembly. Nine vice chairmen of the assembly were also named, including a Buddhist monk and a Catholic priest.

The broadcast also said that Chinh had been elected as chairman of a five-member national defense council.

The elections were held at the close of the first session of the seventh national assembly in Hanoi, Vietnam's capital, the broadcast said.

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Army officer, Civil Guard killed in Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 5 (A.P.) — Terrorists believed to be Basque separatists killed an army lieutenant and a paramilitary Civil Guard today in separate attacks in Spain's troubled northern Basque region, police said.

Guamens ambushed a civil guard traffic convoy on the outskirts of San Sebastian, killing guardsman Luis Miranda, 28, and wounding a second guard.

Police said 15 empty shell casings of a type of ammunition used by the separatist organization ETA were found on the highway where the ambush took place.

In the industrial suburb of Paracaldo outside Bilbao, police said gunman shot dead Lt. Magin Fernandez, 44, as he stepped out of his apartment building to go and buy Sunday newspapers.

The two slayings raised to 34 the number killed in political violence in Spain this year.

Gov. Vicent Sampedro Guillamon in Bilbao blamed both attacks on ETA and said the separatists were carrying out "an indiscriminate terrorist offensive."

Roman Catholic team still trying to break hunger strike deadlock

BELFAST, July 5 (A.P.) — A delegation of Roman Catholic priests and laymen returned to Northern Ireland's Maze prison today in a further attempt to negotiate an end to the death fast by eight Republicans.

Meanwhile, the Belfast Republican office reported that the most serious among the fasters, Joe McDonnell, was now in an "extremely weak" condition on the 57th day of his fast.

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman confirmed that the members of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, set up by Ireland's Catholic bishops to advise on social issues, had gone back to the Maze after spending the night in the city following yesterday's visit to the hunger strikers and their families.

No details of that visit were given by the Northern Ireland office, which also declined comment on today's mediation efforts except to say that it was taking place.

But Republican sources said that as well as seeing the hunger strikers, the group would also hold a meeting with the commanding officer of Irish Republican Army guerrillas in the Maze, Mr. Brendan McParlane, who could order the strikers to start eating again.

In the Irish Republic, meanwhile, new Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald cancelled plans to visit his constituency today, telling reporters the Belfast talks were so important that the Republic should be prepared to become involved at any time.

The team, which had been trying for two weeks to mediate in the prison crisis, went into action after being given permission by the British government to visit the fasters after they issued a statement redefining in softer language their demands for political prisoner status.

When the statement was issued, the team, which includes a first cousin of hunger striker Tom McIlwee, immediately broke off talks with British officials to go to the Maze.

Britain's domestic news agency, Press Association, said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was being kept fully informed of developments while her officials studied the prisoners' statements in detail to watch for any room for compromise in their five demands.

Until now, the British have refused to concede to the fasters' demands to do no prison work, wear their own clothes all the time, associate freely among themselves, get full 50 per cent remission of sentences and get more mail and parcels.

The British say these would give political credibility to hundreds of jailed guerrillas of the outlawed IRA and its splinter factions.

Meanwhile, the Belfast Republican press office reported that 30-year-old McDonnell was visited by his family today but was in an extremely weak condition.

"His head, from mouth upwards, is numb, and he is having great difficulty with his eyesight," said a statement.

McDonnell, who replaced Bobby Sands on hunger strike, has fasted longer than anyone else currently refusing food at the Maze. Sands and three other Republicans have starved themselves to death since the hunger strike began March 1.

According to several sources, the government and the ruling army leaders have held a series of informal meetings with some senior opposition leaders on the issue of rescheduling the polls.

An unconfirmed source said the government leaders during the meetings did not make clear any commitment regarding changing the election date. They, however, indicated their willingness to reconsider the issue, Holiday said.

Almost all the opposition parties and groups have demanded shifting the date of the presidential election. The felt that fixing the date for the polls on Sept. 21 has been made to suit the interests of the ruling party, which aims at cashing in on the popularity and image of late president Ziaur Rahman, who was also chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).

The government also ignored, the opposition points out, the practical difficulties of an election campaign during the holy month of Ramadan and the rainy season, the weekly said.

Delegates said Poland's lack of a five-year plan meant the group would have to delay full coordination of its plan, due to have been ready last year, until the next annual summit.

Several east bloc speakers indicated they would like to see Soviet oil supplies increased but Mr. Fadeyev would only say that Moscow would not reduce its energy exports.

He reminded his audience that Moscow faced increasing difficulties supplying oil and gas as its traditional fields dried up and new ones had to be explored deep in Siberia.

Moscow announced last year it was freezing its future supplies of cheap oil to Eastern Europe at the 1980 level of 80 million tonnes annually, adding to the energy squeeze which Polish Prime Min-

ister Wojciech Jaruzelski said was a major barrier to growth in Poland and other Communist states.

Another question not considered at this meeting was the issue of a convertible rouble, a Comecon currency which could be used as real money rather than just a book-keeping device as it is now.

Several East European states, notably Hungary and Poland, pressed for Comecon to realise its 1971 decision in favour of a convertible rouble, but Mr. Fadeyev said this was not discussed.

It was not clear if any bilateral arrangements had been worked out between Poland and its Comecon partners on ways to deal with Warsaw's failure to export and its growing trade deficits with its partners.

The anti-regime parties are still in disarray and efforts by Zia to win over right-wing Muslim groups in this overwhelmingly Muslim nation appear to be making headway, Pakistani sources said.

Clergymen, who were a strong force in the 1977 anti-Bhutto movement that indirectly led to the army takeover, either have been neutralised or converted into supporters because of Zia's fundamentalist "Islamisation" campaign.

The regime has ordered the national airline to stop serving alcohol, gave powers to the religious courts, introduced a mandatory Islamic "charity", tax and interest-free loans as well as martial law punishment for daytime eating or smoking during the holy month of Ramadan.

"I am a humble soldier of Islam," says Zia. But there are other, perhaps more important factors that affect the political scene than the support or opposition of the activist clergy.

Again luck has been on Zia's side. Food shortages have been alleviated by three consecutive years of good grain harvests, remittance from overseas Pakistani workers now total some \$2 billion annually and make up the \$1.8 billion oil import bill and last year Pakistan's major creditors agreed to relax repayment terms.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Acting U.S. ambassador on Soviet TV

MOSCOW, July 5 (R) — The acting United States ambassador in Moscow told millions of Soviet television viewers in an American independence Day address last night that the Reagan administration was thirsting for a dialogue with the Kremlin. The conciliatory speech by charge d'affaires Jack Matlock followed publication of a terse July 4 message to the White House from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who omitted any personal greetings to President Reagan. Mr. Brezhnev, who left Moscow yesterday on holiday, asked Mr. Reagan only "to convey to the American people congratulations and wishes of peace on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America." Last year Soviet officials refused to screen the U.S. ambassador's annual television address, which contained adverse comment on the Soviet intervention, but Mr. Matlock's speech, phrased more cautiously, was broadcast in full.

Gromyko leaves Warsaw

WARSAW, July 5 (A.P.) — Soviet foreign minister Andrei A. Gromyko today left here for Moscow after a brief 2-day visit for meeting with Polish Communist leaders, the Polish news agency PAP said. The agency had no comment on the Gromyko visit, saying only that "highest party and state officials accompanied him to the airport." During his stay, Mr. Gromyko met with First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania, Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrtek, and members of the politburo and the central committee secretariat just ten days before the party convenes at a special congress expected to approve political and economic reforms.

Ballerina disappears in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, July 5 (A.P.) — A ballerina from the Soviet Union's world-renowned Bolshoi Ballet was reported missing today and police sources speculated that she may be planning to seek asylum in the West. Miss Galina Dzurshina has been missing since yesterday, when she went sightseeing and shopping in Istanbul's covered bazaar, according to police sources who requested anonymity. Soviet consular officials declined to discuss the subject. A police source speculated that miss Dzurshina may have gone into hiding in Istanbul in hopes of seeking political asylum in Turkey or a temporary residence before going to Western Europe or the United States. Other members of the troupe were summoned to the consulate for questioning in connection with Miss Dzurshina's disappearance, the source said. The Bolshoi Ballet is currently in Istanbul to participate in the ninth Istanbul art festival.

Grandmaster's daughter arrested

ROME, July 5 (R) — The daughter of Licio Gelli, fugitive grandmaster of the illegal P2 Masonic lodge, was arrested at Rome's Fiumicino airport while trying to smuggle documents which could prove important in the case, police said today. Miss Maria Grazia Gelli, 25, was detained last night after customs officers found five envelopes full of documents in the false bottom of a suitcase she had brought from Nice. The judge investigating the P2 scandal, which brought down the government of Amaldeo Forlani, ordered seizure of the material and Miss Gelli is now under interrogation. Licio Gelli, 62, fled from Italy shortly before disclosure that he had enrolled nearly 1,000 prominent figures in the Masonic lodge, some of them connected with right-wing subversion. He has since been charged with espionage and is at present believed to be in South America. The Forlani government fell on May 26 when three of its cabinet ministers were alleged to have had links with the P2.

Handicapped team climbs Mt. Rainier

PARADISE, Washington, July 5 (A.P.) — Five blind climbers with braille maps—one man with an artificial leg, an epileptic and two deaf adventurers completed a joyful trudge last Friday to the snow-capped summit of 4,392 metre Mount Rainier. The nine climbers could be heard over two-way radio, cheering and applauding as they unfurled flags and hugged each other in triumph over what they called the mistaken notion that the horizons of the handicapped are limited. But the group had a scare on the way down when it had to dodge falling ice in an area where 11 other climbers died recently. The climb "really tore up" the artificial leg of Chuck O'Brien, 35, who lost his limb in the Vietnam war. "But I'll make it," he said. "My spirit is really up." Richard Rose, 36, strode onto the summit, exclaiming, "There's one for the epileptics." On their way down to a high camp at 3,500 metres the group encountered falling ice from the Ingraham glacier. "It didn't reach them, but it scared the hell out of them," said a reporter with the group. "They made a run for it." One blind member of the rope team, Justin McDevitt, 29, said, "I thought I was going to die. I could hear it (the icefall) but could not see what was coming." Eleven handicapped climbers, seven guides and expedition officials, and two news reporters set out for the summit last Wednesday and those who made it were a full day ahead of their Fourth of July goal. Only two turned back.

Controversy on Eva Braun's body

LONDON, July 5 (A.P.) — The body identified by Soviet officials at the end of World War II as Eva Braun, mistress and wife of German dictator Adolf Hitler, may have been someone else, according to an eminent American scientist, Prof. Reidar F. Sognnaes. The professor, a dental surgeon, said he helped identify Hitler's remains, but he raised doubts about the woman's body found near the Berlin bunker where Hitler and Eva Braun reportedly killed themselves on April 30, 1945, as the Red Army stormed into the city. Captured aides said they took the bodies outside the bunker, doused them with gasoline and set them afire. The London Times, in an interview last Friday with Prof. Sognnaes, reported he questions the identity because, while the fire burned the bones in the the woman's face and charred it beyond recognition, a dental bridge with white plastic teeth was supposed to have survived intact.

More Muslims leave Burma

NEW DELHI, July 5 (A.P.) — About 100 Burmese Muslims who fled to India were reported arrested today by Indian border guards 2,400 kilometres west of their country while trying to enter Pakistan, the United News of India agency said. The barbed-wire refugees, many of them women and children, crossed over to India illegally and had travelled to the Indo-Pakistan frontier undetected, officials of India's Border Security Force (BSF) said. No other details were immediately given. Tens of thousands of Muslims from Burma's hilly Arakan province have migrated to neighbouring Bangladesh since 1978. The refugees have accused authorities in Buddhist Burma of launching a Muslimisation campaign in the Arakan region.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

